The political information

-contained in The Evening Star Almanac will prove of great value to every one who is interested in politics.

In it are carefully compiled tables explaining the vote by congressional districts in the last congressional election. Also state election returns for 1892 and 1894—as well as the electoral vote from 1789 to 1892.

In addition, there are many reliable statistics and a chapter upon the money of the United Stateswhich make it invaluable as a book of reference.

25 cents a copy==

For sale at all news stands and at the counting room of The Evening

ments, there was a small bottle of whisky

in the valise, such a bottle as one would

carry for medicinal purposes; a shaving outfit, fishing reel, cotton, thimble and needle and a few other small articles.

The Clues Are Seanty.

When he left the house Monday morn-

ing he said he was going fishing, although

he had no rod, nor did he take his reel with

him. It was nowhere near train time

when he left, and Mrs. Trail, thinking he

was up the river fishing, was not alarmed

when he falled to return to the house in

time for dinner. He may have gone up

the Potomac or Shenandoah rivers pros-

pecting, but if he did no one here is able to

ability, have been discovered before

other place along the line of the

From the fact that the missing man's linen was soiled in the manner in which it

was it is evident that he had been fishing

river, and it may be that some of the riv-ermen may give information about him.

The disappearance of this young man re-

calls the case of the Rev. Dr. Friday, a Lutheran minister, who was so well known

here and who disappeared one night about

ten years ago. He had been across the river on the Maryland side of the river to

perform a marriage ceremony, and his failure to return home that night caused some alarm. An investigation resulted in the finding of his body in the canal. He had been robbed and thrown overboard.

Not since then has there been any sudden disappearances from this section, and the local authorities will do all they can to un-

NEEDED IN THE NORTHEAST.

Line of Action Upon Which Subur-

banites Will Seek Legislation.

Secretary Sutton of the Northeastern

Suburban Association has laid before the

Commissioners the following schedule of

improvements desired by citizens in the

The first is an overhead crossing, con-

necting Avalon Heights and Langdon, on

the line of 20th street. Fifty-seven Balti-

more and Ohio passenger trains pass this

point each day, to say nothing of numer-

ous freights. It is the scene of the McIn-

tire fatality a few months ago, and is rec-

ognized as one of the most dangerous

points on the entire line, a deep cut being

few yards to the east. Children attend-

ing school and citizens attending the Epis-

cepal and the Methodist churches, the Odd

Fellows' and Good Templar lodges, and patrons of the railroad station daily place

themselves in jeopardy. Such a crossing would afford a direct route for scores of farmers to the Northern Liberty Market;

open an avenue direct to the District Re-form School, and distribute the traffic now

burdening H street. The street on both

sides of the track is thickly settled, grade is established, and the banks are cf suffi-

cient height, competent judges assert, to permit of its erection at a moderate cost. A sewer from 26th to 24th streets, in-

clusive, is also desired. The conversion of a stream into a sewer two blocks in length

vould allow no less than twenty-three residences to make connection therewith. Pres-

ent conditions, it is represented, are a con-stant menace to health, in particular as a number of outhouses are built over the

It is asked that 20th street be opened

from Baltimore street to Rhode Island ave

nue. This is sought as furnishing the only

Heights and Langdon can reach the Balti-more electric line. The company, it is un-

derstood, will place a station at the inter

venue.

and vicinity.

ection of 20th street and Rhode Island

The citizens want a chemical engine

ouse to be located at some point between

16th and 28th streets northeast. Here are

of them of brick, entirely destitute of fire

The opening of Frankfort street from Rhode Island avenue to 28th street is another desired improvement. Frankfort

is the only street north of H which extends unbroken from Rock Creek eastward to the

District line, as shown by the new plat of the city. The distance from the city to Langdon and surrounding subdivisions would be materially reduced, residents now being forced to make the extended circuit of

the Bladensburg road. This street borders the school now being erected near Lang-

tion for the children of South Brookland

The grading of Baltimore street from 18th to 22d is said to be sorely needed by

the residents of Winthrop Heights coming

to and from the city.

The association asks the retention in the

book of estimates of the item of \$4,000 for grading 22d and 24th streets. This para-

graph passed the Senate and House at the

last session, being lost in conference. The necessity is set forth at length in Senate

document No. 70, to which the attention of the Commissioners is directed.

The association desires to indorse the Faulkner bill, now in the Senate, appropriating \$15,000 for the grading of Rhode Island avenue from 4th to 12th streets. These items appear in the order of their

necessity, as determined by the association.

don, and is the only means of communication

eral churches and over 300 residences.

route by which residents of Winthr

northeastern section of the city.

ravel the present mystery.

this time

that causes some people to suspect that the missing man has possibly met with foul play, while others think he had a motive in leaving so suddenly, without taking his valies with him. In his valie he had a

No Clue to the Whereabouts of the Visitor From Washington.

He Left His Boarding House to Go Fishing and Has Not Been

Seen Since.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. Va., September 1.-The mysterious disappearance of the young Washingtonian from Mrs. Trail's boarding house here three weeks ago is the talk of the town, but no one has succeeded in getting the slightest clue to the missing man's identity or whereabouts. Mrs. Trail still has his effects at her house, and she is somewhat alarmed over his continued absence. It is true that he was a stranger absence. It is true that he was a stranger tell it. No one remembers having seen to her, and was only in her house about him go on the train, and if he left here two days, but he seemed such a perfect gentleman that she is now interested in his welfare. It was three weeks ago last Saturday that he came here from Washington and called at Mrs. Trail's boarding house, larger in this way he managed to get away unnoticed. But there was no reason apparent why he should have gone off in this way. His board bill had been paid in full and he had had no trouble of any kind here. Had he committed suicide by jumpand called at Mrs. Trail's boarding house, here. Had he committed suicide by jump-saying he wanted to stop there a few days in the river his body would, in all and rest himself. During the course of a conversation he mentioned his name, but as he failed to register, and Mrs. Trail does not remember his name, there is not even that ciue. People about here know, however, that he came on the Washington train, and said he had come from that city was quiet and gentlemanly, and had but little to say to any of the boarders. Sunday he attended services at one of the churches and remained about the village all the afternoon

He was a blonde, apparently thirty or thirty-five years old, and was well dressed, wearing a handsome gold watch and chain. His suit was of a gray mixture and he had a large roll of bills. It is this fact



An umbrella of perfect digestion will keep off the shower of disease germs that is con stantly falling. If digestion is rapid and thorough, the germs will not stay long enough in the body to make very much trouble. When the digestive action is sluggish, when the bowels do not act, and poisonous, effete matter is retained in the system, there is every chance for the devel-opment of all sorts of sickness. The blood becomes impure, and all the distressing symptoms of indigestion are apparent. Con-stipation causes biliousness, sour stomach, flatulency, heart burn, dyspepsia, headache foul taste in the mouth, sleep without rest, and many other distressing symptoms. It can be cured - simply, easily, quickly and permanently by using Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One little "Pellet," is a gentle laxative, and two, a mild cathartic. They are sold by most druggists, and no honest druggist will attempt to sell you a substi-tute. There is nothing else in the world that has the same action as the "Pleasant Pellets." They are absolutely natural in their work, do not gripe, nor cause any other unpleasant symptoms.

Dr. Pierce's great book, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser," tells people how to keep well. It is a large, handsome, 1000 page, illustrated volume, and is a complete medical library in itself. It has had a greater sale, at its regular price of \$1.50 per volume, than any other medical work that was ever published. It is now offered, paper-covered, absolutely free to any one who will send covered, absolutely free to any one who will send 21 one cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing only. Those who would like to have the book in French cloth covers, should send ten cents extra (thirty-one cents in all) to pay the extra cost of this more handsome and durable binding.

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CAUSE FOR PROTEST

Proposed Adoption of Unmilitary Methods at Sea Girt.

MASSACHUSETTS' SPECIALLY MADE GUN

Georgia Wants to Use a Special Barrel.

DANGER IN THE PRECEDENT

Staff Correspondence of The Evening Star. CAMP RIGGS, Sea Girt, N. J.,

August 30, 1896. Wholly uneventful was the ride from Washington to Sea Girt. The two special carloads of riflemen were permitted to journey across Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey without interference. There was no evidence of popular enthusiasm at any stage of the journey, so those members of the detachment who held themselves in readiness to address any kind of a multitude from the rear platform of the last car had no opportunity to achieve oratorical distinction. At Wilmington there developed a marvelous display of appetite, which for a few minutes threatened the life of a young man who had no idea of the fearful risk he was taking when he boarded the train. Not that cannibalism was contemplated by the hungry ones; what they wanted was something to eat, and the young man was loaded down to the guards wit' sandwiches and fried oysters and fruit. . . . ien he recovered consciousness the train was at Chester, and the edibles were truly "out of sight." But if the pressure on the Wilmington lunch vendor was terrific for awhile it was also

profitable.
At Philadelphia there were notable ad-At Frinagelphia there were notable additions to the trainload. One of them was Col. George Felton, an assistant quartermaster general of Jersey and a neverwearying friend to the District National Guard. The other addition was in the shape of about thirty Pennsylvania sharp-shooters, commanded by Col. Asher Miner, the keystone general inspector of rifle prac-tice. There were mutually warm greet-ings and lots of good-natured chaff as to the probabilities concealed in the week of competition, which opens tomorrow. Sea Girt was reached at 6:10 and the de-

tachment was in camp within fifteen min-utes. Captain Parmenter's forethought made things much easier for the District contingent than they were for other teams that came into camp at the same time. ns value with him. In his valies he had a pair of rousers of a blue material and fine white stripe. They had the appearance of having been worn about the river by an angler, while two white shirts were very much soiled, as if they, too, had been worn by an angler, for they were actually saturated with mud. Besides some undergarments, there was a small bettle of whicks. pared with supper. It is to be presumed that before the close of the meeting the caterer will make some profit out of his dealings with those who patronize him, but that he lost money on last night's supper must have been painfully evident to him. The caterer has sand, though, for he smiled at the multitude while it destroyed his viands as rapidly as was compatible with the regulations common in good society.

Two Blankets Not Enough. Anybody in Washington would say that at this season of the year two blankets ought to afford sufficient night-time warmth for the average man. It probably would be overmuch in Washington just now, but it was insufficient here last night. This evening additional blankets will be

issued so as to render it unnecessary for the chilly riflemen to pile overcoats and gun covers and camp stools and leggins on top of the customary covering. At this hour the delegations in camp represent Georgia, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey and the District. New York is expected tomorrow. Canada and Iowa and Maine will stay away, although it was believed a week or two ago that they would be here. The regular army will also be unrepresented. This means that the Hilton trophy and the Soldier of Marathon will be shot for by practically the same teams that competed for them a year ago

Special Make of Gun.

Perhaps there may not be friction of serious sort over guns and ammunition, but as things now appear there is likelihood of argument and probably protest. Massachusetts has, it is understood, come armed with a specially-made Winchester single-shot rifle of high grade, which the Massachusetts team proposes to use in the Hilton and Marathon matenes. If permision to do this is granted by the Sea Girt authorities then Georgia will use a special Remington barrel. And then there will be music by the entire band. New York wants music by the entire band. New York wants that chance, for its men here are loaded down with many interesting methods of "doing" those riflemen who use the government arm. Pennsylvania is not inclined to be imposed upon, and it is not likely that the District will attempt to imitate a door mat. Jersey, however, will not be much concerned anyway, for Jersey does not cal-culate upon cutting much of a figure in the competitions; besides, this is Jersey's range and Jersey stands in the position of a host toward guests. Should the fine rifles be admitted, there will be protests direct and vigorous. The protests may not avail, and should that be so this will be the beginning of the end of Sea Girt as an annual meeting place of any consequence to riflemen gen-erally. Creedmoor died of unmilitary methods, and Sea Girt may die of the same

If that should come to pass there would e real reason for grief among believers in the virtues of military marksmanship, for the Sea Girt authorities are of the salt of the earth; more popular gentlemen than Gen. Spencer and his associates cannot anywhere be found. But a big rifle range cannot be run long on nothing more sub-stantial than personal popularity.

Pennsylvania was defeated in its first contest with the District of Columbia. It was a walking match. Both teams were marching from the railroad station to camp. Pennsylvania tock a short cut and was well in the lead when the capitalians started in pursuit. For awhile it was "nip and tuck"—whatever that may be—but an increase of cadence and a lengthening of step, backed by dogged pertinacity, put the District of Columbia detachment in camp

It is among the probabilities that New Jersey will have the governor of the state on its big team. Gov. Griggs is a very skillful marksman. Gen. Spencer is anxious that the governor should put his skill to some practical use. When the governor arrives—as he probably will tomorrow—the general will try to persuade the governor to do the state service before the targets in the Hilton and Marathon matches.

A number of New Jersey officers have called at the District's headquarters tent among them being Quartermaster General Donnelly, Gen. B. W. Spencer, Gen. G. E. P. Howard, Lieut. Col. Myers, Capt. DeLan-cey Walker and Capt. Graff.

The ladies of the party are Mrs. Geo. H. Harries, Mrs. and Miss Parmenter, Mrs. James E. Bell, Miss Vale and Mrs. Bush. They are all quartered at Asbury Park

Very little bathing was done along shore near Sea Girt today. The surf was high and the currents were strong.

More than two score of the local men went to Long Branch and Asbury Park today.

Wm. H. Moyer's Protest. Special From a Staff Correspondent. STATE CAMP, Sea Girt, N. J.,

September 1, 1896. The District's subdivision of Camp Griggs was much disturbed last night. There was a great deal of unmistakable anger lying arcund loose-anger that would doubtless have amounted to something had there been present an object upon which it might legitimately have been expended. The in animate disturbing cause was a documentary protest, which was aimed at the District of Columbia National Guard in general, but more particularly at a large perentage of the District riflemen who are now at Sea Girt. A rumor prophesying

knew enough to realize the utter foolishness of such interferences. But the rumor has become a fact. Yesterday evening General Spencer turned over to Major Harries, who commands the District's detachment here, a long typewritten document signed by William H. Mayer, in which protests were made against the brigade team of the District.

Mr. Moor resides in Washington. He is a clerk in the Department of Justice Ha

a clerk in the Department of Justice. He was until quite recently adjutant of the 2d Regiment, and has been more or less of a rifleman in times past. The pro-tests were based upon the alleged illegal enlistment of three members of the brigade team, the character of the rifles used by the team and the organization (alleged to be improper) of the engineer corps as a battalion.

battalion.

In support of several remarkable assortions the protestant uses up many pages of paper, for, in addition to the original protest sent to General Spencer as executive officer of the New Jersey Rifle Association, a copy was sent to Pennsylvania's general inspector of rifle practice, and doubtless to other teams' captains. The range authorities, thoroughly aware of the conditions upon which the complaints are founded, have laughed heartily at what some of them have been pleased to term "a plausible but ineffective effort to be annoying." noving."

General Spencer was going to drop the affair in his capacious waste basket, but finally consented to give the District boys a chance to see what one of their former associates thought of them. The epistle was read to about all of the detachment just before "taps," and was greeted with derision of the most pronounced sort. Some few were inclined to look at the matter very seriously, but, after the primary outburst of indignation, there was more of a tendency toward sarcasm.

Major Harries, who would, perhaps, be more deeply concerned than any one else in a genuine protest, was asked if he would throw some light on the "kick" which had surprised and aroused the camp. He said: The Protests Accounted For.

"It is very remarkable, indeed, that Mr.

the District National Guard. A year ago I would have deemed an attack like that impossible, and it was, at that time, but I can find some reason for it now. "In 1893 and 1894 this man was a mem-ber of our brigade team. He was always the uncertain factor, and when any matches were cn was the cause of much anxiety, so in 1805 he was not put on the team. That action by me, prompted only by my desire to strengthen the team, resulted in postponing Moyer's chance to win the dis-tinguished marksman's medal, which we award to those who serve on the team for three years: later, Moyer's resignation from the National Guard rendered the winning of such a medal by him impossible. Mr. Moyer has never forgiven me for doing the thing which made possible the record-breaking score the District team put up last year in the Hilton trophy match. His vanity, being fixed and inelastic, has never recovered from the shock, and this is one of his retaliatory methods.

of his retaliatory methods.

"The guns and ammunition we use are the same as those we used in the days when Moyer was one of us; they are strictly military in every respect and conform easily to the regulations that govern this meeting. Is it not somewhat strange that Mr. Moyer did not discover any alleged irregularity in our equipment until he was dropped to make room for a better rifle. dropped to make room for a better rifle-man? As to the technical non-residence of two or three members of the team, little needs to be said. It is enough to state that all the while Moyer was a member of that all the while Moyer was a member of the District National Guard his legal residence was, as it now is, in the state of Pennsylvania. Yet I never heard of his offering frivolous technical objections as to his own status. I would like to believe that Mr. Moyer is not the author of the protests, but the autographs are undoubtedly genuine, and the collateral testimony is proof certain."
"What will the protests amount to?"

"Nothing. It is simply one more case of sour grapes. All other considerations being laid aside, Moyer is not competent to file a protest, he not being a competitor. Mr. Moyer has his labor for his pains."

A Busy Day Promised.

This starts out to be a busy day. An effort is to be made to complete the regi-

Engineer Corps-Lieut. G. B. Young, Corp. S. B. Wetherald, Corp. M. A. Appleby, Corp. G. E. Cook, Lieut. A. O. Hutterly, Lieut. F. L. Graham. Alternate-Sergt. W.

. Company A, 6th Battalion-Sergt. A. S. Tomlinson, Sergt. W. S. Davenport, Private W. E. Buell, Private Horace M. Bell,

Private John A. Kirk. Second Separate (Cycle Company)—Capt. S. H. Wiggin, Lieut. W. E. Sorrells, Corp. W. E. Eckstein, Private T. R. J. Campbell, Private J. D. Eggleston. Second team from Company A, Engineer

Corps—Capt. J. M. Pollard, Corp. E. W. Scott, Sergt. C. W. Dickey, Corp. G. W. Albertie, Lieut. A. O. Hutterly. Carbine match, First Separate Company (troop A)—Sergt. J. F. Fltzgerald, Trumpeter W O. Carroll, Privates E. D. Brown, C. R. Taylor and H. D. Green.

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

Reports Received From the Consular Agents at Different Places. The Marine Hospital service has received

a report from Sanitary Inspector Caminero | Secretary's office. This business was about at Santiago de Cuba saying that during the week ended August 15 there were 108 deaths registered there. Of this number twenty-four were from smallpox and twenty-seven from yellow fever. Smallpox, he says, is gradually decreasing and by the end of September will probably be over for want of new material. Yellow fever, on the con-trary, is increasing daily, and the cases generally end fatally. Consular Agent Mason reports 131 deaths Suantanamo during the month of July.

Of these forty-three were from smallpox and thirteen from yellow fever. This record does not include the deaths among the troops, which the authorities do not fur-Under date of August 17 the United States

consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended August 15 there were twentysix cases of yellow fever and eight deaths therefrom in that city.
The United States consul at Clenfuegos reports fourteen deaths from yellow fever and twenty-seven deaths from smallpox in Cienfuegos during the week ended August

The United States sanitary inspector at Havana reports that there were fifty-six deaths in that city from yellow fever during the week ended August 20. The United States consul at Matanzas

reports that during the week ended August 19 there were in Matanzas twenty-nine deaths from yellow fever. He states that yellow fever is confined to the Spanish troops. No cases in the harbor.

MILLER LEFT OUT.

The New Advisory Committee of New York Republicans.

The New York state republican committee met at New York yesterday to organize. There was no opposition to the re-election of Chas. W. Hackett as chairman and John S. Kenyon as secretary and B. B. Odell as chairman of the executive committee. Interest centered in the selection of the advisory committee of five to succeed the old committee known as the "big four," which consisted of Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward Lauterbach and Warner Miller. The new committee was made up without Mr. Miller, and is as follows: Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. De-pew, Edward Lauterbach, Frank Hiscock and Frank S. Witherbee.

Mrs. Armes' Alimony.

Upon the motion of Mrs. Armes' counsel, Judge Cox today granted a rule against Maj. George A. Armes, requiring him to show cause, if any he has, why he shall not be punished for contempt of court, because of his failure to pay his wife \$186 alimony the appearance of such a protest had been in arrears. The rule is made returnable on forecast was discredited by those who

Governor Francis to Take Charge This Week.

RESUME OF WORK DONE

Secretary Hoke Smith closed his adminstration of the affairs of the Interior Department today, and retired from the cab

the department were signed and his active work closed yesterday afternoon.

Today the Secretary was at the department, but he devoted almost his entire ime to callers and to taking leave of his associates and of the employes in the department. Mr. Smith will return at once to his law offices in Atlanta, and resume practice. He will also be heard in the ending campaign in support of Bryan and Sewall. When ex-Governor Francis will arrive from Missouri and take the oath of office is not yet definitely known, though it will be before the end of the week. The arrangement of his affairs at St. Louis prearatory to his removal to Washington has Moyer should make such an assault upon taken more time than was expected, but it is yet possible he will be here tomorrow afternoon. In that event Secretary Smith has planned to leave for Atlanta tomor-row night, but if advised that his successor will not be here until after that time, it is probable that he will go this evening, eaving Assistant Secretary Reynolds in charge. All important matters that have



been pending have row been disposed of, so that Mr. Francis, as Secretary, will have a clear field to begin with. No Secretary ever retired from the Interior Department more sincerely respected and beloved than Mr. Smith. To his large army of subordinates he has been like a considerate father throughout his term of service. Always approachable and invar-lably a frank, open-hearted and genuine gentleman in intercourse with all who came to him, it was natural that he should be regarded with affection by his subordinates and with esteem by others who had business before him. To newspaper men he has

S. Wilcox, Private John A. Kirk, Private
H. M. Bell. Alternates—Capt. O. G. Simonson, Sergt. A. S. McClain, Sergt.W. S. Davcivil service rules, making merit the sole civil service rules, making merit the sole ground of promotion, both in and outside the civil service. He has unhesitatingly discharged his own appointees if their work was not well done, and the force of the department all over the country has been brought to a high state of proficiency McClain, Sergt. Chas. E. Groome, Corp. A. Whitacre, Corp. E. S. Wilcox, Private P. L. Bush. Company B, 6th Battalion—Capt. J. S. Company B, 6th Battalion—Capt. J. S. On hand March 6, 1893. The following statement of the work of some of the land divisions will illustrate. At the beginning of the administration there were pending in the pre-emption division of the general land office more than 5,000 unadjudicated final proofs in pre-emption, tim-ber culture and desert land claims, besides Company A, Engineer Corps, first team—Sergt. S. I Scott, Corp. S. B. Wetherald, Corp. M. Appleby, Corp. G. E. Cook, Lieut.

D. L. Craham. now practically up to date. In the division charged with the adjustment of grants to aid in the construction of railroads there pending March 4, 1893, 5,000 including applications within railroad limits. Current work has been kept up and the accumulated business reduced to less accumulated business reduced to less

> now engaged in preparing a general for-estry plan for the United States. It is be-lieved that the result of their work will be a great stride toward the protection and cultivation of the timber interests of the country.

For the Indiana.

The administration of Indian affairs has been marked by the greatest efficiency Early in the administration Secretary Smith obtained the services of a trained educator to take charge of the school work among the Indians. Summer institutes were held among the Indian teachers and educational enthusiasm was aroused among the teachers and scholars. The agents have been given wider authority to require the grown Indians to work wherever it was possible to make them do so. Business principles have been impressed toward the use of the resources of the agencies that the Indians may be made self-supporting. Field matrons have been more generally used to go among the homes of the Indians and introduce civilized customs. The ser vice has been conducted so successfully that for at least two years past it has received the unstinted praise of the friends of the Indians in the east, while progress marks the management of most of the res ervations. Secretary Smith has felt a deep interest in the Indian work. He has urged upon Congress the desirability of changing the office of commissioner of Indian affairs into a commission of three men, two to be civilians of different political faith, and one an army officer, the object being to thus prevent politics from getting into the service, and also to free the head of the bureau from changes of policy.

Promptness With Patents.

office during this administration has been the prevention of delay in the prosecution of applications for patents, which prior to the present administration had caused complaints and some scandal. The Berliner patent, which was issued more than fourteen years after the application was

filed, was one that excited the attention more than any other, perhaps, on this point. There were many applications in the patent office which the record showed were deliberately delayed with the apparwere deliberately delayed with the apparent intention of prolonging the prosecution almost indefinitely. On February 14, 1895, three new rules were established which cut off the opportunity for delay, and provided that where cases had pended more than five years the applicant should show cause why he had not pressed by deim more reguldly. years the applicant should show cause why he had not pressed his claim more rapidly, and if it appeared that the delay was intentional, required the application to be finally rejected. In 1890 the expense of photolithographing patents was \$176,000. The present contract price for the same work is less than \$82,000. This reduction in expense was the result of the acceptance by the commissioner, under the displacement. ance by the commissioner, under the di-rection of the Secretary, of competitive bids. The result is that the work is now done as well as ever, and the expense reduced one-half.

Matter of Pensions.

At the first of this administration there were pending 4,600 appeals from the pension office undisposed of in the Secretary's office. The current work has been kept up, and these accumulated cases disposed of Considerable friction was caused for a while by the effort in the pension office to bring the administration of the act of June 27, 1890, down to the terms of the act applicable to disabilities, and to remove from the rolls those improperly upon them. It is said by the commissioner that this excitement was due largely to a misapprehension of what was being done, and a fear of action which was not contemplated. For over a year past the work of the bu-reau has been moving smoothly, and cases are being disposed of rapidiy.

A distinct feature of the administration has been the practice of bringing the chiefs of divisions in the Secretary's office direct-

ly into contact with the Secretary daily, so

might keep in touch with all the details of bureau work. in Close Accord.

He has made the positions of chiefs of at least four of these divisions very similar in their character to under-secretaries in the English cabinet, and he had intended to urge this fall an increase of salary for these officers, with the view of adding to the importance of the positions and giving to the department immediately under the Secretary four chiefs of divisions, who could afford to devote their life work to the

respective branches of the department with which they are connected. The administration of the department has The administration of the department has been marked by the use of thorough business principles, which have not only effectively brought up the work, but prevented in its many ramifications misconduct by employes.

SENATOR MORGAN IN WEST VIRGINIA

Voters Eager to Learn All They Can on the Money Question. special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. Va., Sept. 1. The political pot in Jefferson county will begin to boll at Morgan's Grove near Shepherdstown tonight, when Senator Morgan will begin the free silver campaign for Bryan and Sewall. Present indications in this county are that the political situation is considerably mixed and there will be a great amount of scratching at the polls in November. While news from the mining and manufacturing districts of the state indicates that McKinley and Hobart will poll a large vote, there is some doubt just how the vote of this section will be cast. There are a great many free silver followers here and throughout the county, but they are all willing to listen to what is said on both sides and be convinced. More in terest is centered in the state than in the national ticket just now, especially by the democrats, who are anxious to oust the republicans, who are fast getting hold of the state election machinery. Among those who even favor free silver some are to be found who say they will vote for McKinley, for they favor a protective tariff of the McKinley kind and are of the opinion that the best interests of the state demand protection to its industries far more than the free coinage of silver. Col. Forrest W. Brown, state's attorney

fore sundown; a most desirable program, but difficult. Just how many teams will compete cannot now be stated, for half a dozen additional ones are expected to arrive before 10:30; they may or may not come. Following are the representatives of the national capital today:

First Regiment—Private W. E. Colloday, Private C. McC. Taylor, Private M. H. Brittain, Private J. H. Wilkinson, Private F. N. Wells, Lieut, L. H. Reichelderfer.

Second Regiment—Col. Clay, Lieut, Geo. C. Shaw, Corp. Albert Whitacre, Corp. E. S. Wilcox, Private John A. Kirk, Private H. M. Bell. Alternates—Capt. O. G. Simonson, Sergt. A. S. McClair S. republicans in the county, so most of the politicians say, and most of them expect the county will do no more for the de-mocracy than it has done heretofore. In fact, it is thought that there may be enough gold democrats voting for McKin ley to cut down the usual democratic vote several hundred.

A \$25,000 Blast.

pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star. HAGERSTOWN, Md., September 1 .- An nteresting law suit, which involves a

claim of \$25,000 against the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, is to come up in the court of appeals tomorrow, and the case is being watched very closely by lawyers here because of the legal problems the court will have to selve. The case is three years old, the suit having been brought for damages sustained while the railroad company was building the big tunnel through Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Fer-During the progress of the work considerable blasting was done, and A. S. Rau, a Harper's Ferry butcher, who was driving along the road at the foot of the mountain, was injured during one of the blasts. He was on his way through the country serving meat to his customers, when a large rock rolled down the mountain, dropped in his wagon and badly injured him. When he recovered sufficiently he entered suit against the company. The case was heard in the lower court and a rerdict in his favor was rendered.

This, of course, did not suit the railroad company and the case was appealed. in the meantime, it is said, the railroad company made an effort to compromise the but its offer was declined and now the case may soon be settled.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts-gentle efforts-pleasant effortsrightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine arti-cle, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists. If in the enjoyment of good health,

and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

DESCRIBED BY SYMPTOMS

Do You Suffer From Sickness or Deafness?

YOUR CASE CAN BE CURED

The Knowledge Which Enabled Doctors McCoy and Cowden to Describe Diseased Conditions Has Contributed to Their Superb Mastery Over Them.

HOSTS OF PEOPLE SUFFER FROM THE VA-RIOUS MALIGNANT POISONS IN THEIR BLOOD, WHICH PRODUCE OR RESULT FROM CA-TARRH. MA.Y OTHER PERSONS SUFFER FROM NERVOUS DISEASES, LIVER DISEASES, KIDNEY DISEASES AND SKIN DISEASES, AS THE RESULT OF IRRITATING CRYSTAL POI-SONS IN THE BLOOD. A MAJORITY OF SUCH SUFFERERS CO NOT HAVE A DEFINITE UN-DERSTANDING OF THE NATURE OF THEIR AFFLICTION. THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS HAVE BEEN ARRANGED BY DOCTOR MCCOY TO ENABLE SUFFERERS TO UNDERSTAND JUST WHAT IT IS THAT AILS THEM. AL-THOUGH WRITTEN AND COPYRIGHTED BY HIM, THEY PAVE BEEN EXTENSIVELY COPIED BY OTHER CONCERNS WITHOUT HIS AU-THORITY. THE PROPER COURSE OF THOSE AFFLICTED IS THIS: READ THESE SYMP-TOMS CAREFULLY OVER; MARK THOSE THAT APPLY TO YOUR CASE, AND BRING THIS WITH YOU TO DOCTORS MCCOY AND COWDEN. IF YOU LIVE AWAY FROM THE CITY, SEND THIS BY MAIL AND ASK FOR HOME TREAT-

DISEASE OF HEAD AND THROAT

The head and throat become diseased from neglected colds, causing Catarrh when the condition of the blood predisposes to this condition.

" Is the voice husky?"

"Is the voice husky?"

Do you spit up slime?"

Do you seen all over?"

Do you snore at night?"

Do you blow out scabs?"

Is the nose stopped up?"

Does the nose discharge?"

Does the nose bleed eastly?"

Is this worse toward night?"

Does the nose litch and burn?"

Is there pain in front of head?"

Is there pain neross the eyes?"

Is there pain neross the throat?"

Is there tickling in the throat?"

Is there tickling in the throat?"

Is the throat dry in the morning?"

Are you losing your sense of taste?"

Do you sleep with the mouth open?"

Does your nose stop up toward night?

DISEASE OF THE EARS.

Denfness and ear troubles result from catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.

"Is your hearing failing?"

"Do your ears discharge?"

"Do your ears discharge?"

"Do your ears itch and burn?"

"Are the ears dry and scaly?"

"Is there a buzzing sound heard?"

"Do you have ringing in the ears?"

"Is there a buzzing sound heard?"

"Do you have ringing in the ears?"

"Are there crackling sounds heard?"

"Do you have earache occasionally?"

"Do you have earache occasionally?"

"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"

"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"

"Do the noises in your cars keep you awake?"

"Is your hearing worse when you have a cold?"

"Is there roaring like a waterfall in the head?"

DISEASE OF BRONCHIAL TUBES.

This condition often results from catarrh extending from the head and throat, and, if left unchecked, extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time at-

tacks the lungs.

"Have you a cough?"

"Are you losing flesh?"

"Do you cough at night?"

"Have you pain in side?"

"Do you take cold easily?"

Is your appetite variable?"
Have you stitches in side?"
Do you cough until you gag?"
Do you raise frothy material?"
Do you cough on going to bed?"
Do you cough in the morning?"
Are you low spirited at times?"
Do you spit up yellow traiter?"
Is your cough short and backing?"
Is your cough short and backing?"
Have you a disgust for fatty foods?"
Is there a tackling beddind the painte?"
Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
Have you pain behind the breastbene?
Do you cough worse night and morning

Do you cough worse night and morning?"

Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.

This condition may result from sev

eral causes, but the usual cause to catarrh, the mucus dropping down into the throat and being swallowed

into the throat and being

"Is there marses?"

"Are you costive?"

"Is there x-mitting?"

"Do you beich up gas?"

"Are you light headed?"

"Is your tongue conted?"

"Is your tongue conted?"

"Do you hawk and spit?"

"Are you nervous and weak?"

"Do you have sick headaches?"

"Do you bloat up after eating?"

"Is there disgust for breakfast?"

"Have you distress after eating?"

"Is your throat filled with slime?"

Do you at times have diarrhoen?"

Is there rush of bload in the property of th

Do you at times have diarrhoea?"
Is there rush of blood to the head?"

"Is there constant sensation in the stomach?"

Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"

When you ret up suddenly ree you dizzy?"

When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"

Do you belch up material that burns throat?"

When stomach is full do you feel oppressed?

That all may have an adequate and correct idea of the McCoy treatment, the wonderful results of which are attracting the attention of the whole country, Dectors McCoy and Cowden have generously arranged for a limited time to give to all applicants on their first visit a Trial Treatment Free. This is purely for educational purposes. In a few years this treatment will be in general adoption by the profession, and it is the desire of its discoverers that it he seen and noted by as many people as possible in the offices of the National Practice which Doctor McCoy has instituted in Washington at 715 13th st. n.w.

McCoySystem of Medicine

715 13th Street Northwest. Dr. J. Cresap McCoy, Dr. J. M. Cowden,

to S p.m.,daily. Sunday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m COPIES OF DOCTOR McCOY'S MONOGRAPH ON DEAFNESS WILL BE MAILED ON APPLICA-TION TO THOSE DIRECTLY INTERESTED IN

THE CURE OF THIS CONDITION.

Office Hours, 9 to 12 a.m., 1 to 5 p.m., 6

Consulting Physicians.



RECORD IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

The last papers in the routine business of

than a thousand. Arrears Brought Up. There were pending entries involving railroad questions March 4, 1893, 3,106. Current work has been disposed of and the accumulated work reduced to 380 cases. Appeals from the land office are made to the two years behind March 4, 1893. Current work is now being transacted. There were a large number of old cases pending for years, notably, the Jennie Davis case, the Florida and Peninsular railroad case and the termini of the Northern Pacific. Secretary Smith has disposed of all these old cases and leaves no such business to his successor. The general policy of the de-partment in disposing of the public lands has been to sustain, wherever it could be justly done, the rights of the settler, and to facilitate timber culture entries. In con-nection with the land office Secretary Smith has given much attention to the forestry question. Upon his application the National Academy of Sciences has appointed a committee of skilled men, who are

The most important change in the patent